

# **LARGE JAIL NETWORK BULLETIN**

**Volume 2, No. 2 - October 1990**

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# Focus on Jail Crowding

## Network News

The next meeting of the Large Jail Network is scheduled for January 20-22, 1991. The focus of the meeting will be on internal and external issues related to jail crowding. There will also be an overview of legal issues related to jail crowding and the management of crowded jails.

The format for the meeting will be similar to that of the first meeting. Panel presentations will provide the basis for small group discussions. Each small group will then report on the thrust and substance of its discussion. The focus will continue to be on peer interaction and information and technology transfer.

At the close of the session, we will set the dates for the next meeting. I realize this may cause some conflicts, but if we schedule three to four meetings per year, everyone should be able to attend at least two. This should serve our primary purpose, which is to facilitate networking among administrators of large jail systems.

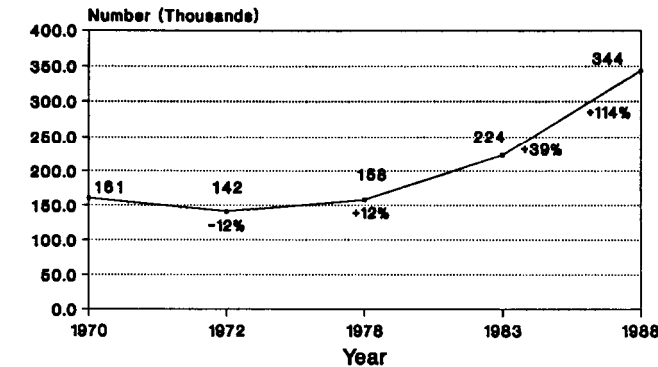
## **Census of Local Jails: 1988. *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*, February 1990**

Recent data from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) tend to confirm what most of us already know: crowding is most severe in the metropolitan and urban county jurisdictions. Beginning in 1970 and about every five years thereafter, BJS or its predecessor agency, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, has conducted a complete census of the more than 3,000 local jails in the United States. Since this is not sampling data, but rather the complete count, it provides comprehensive information both about the current status of jails and the trends over the past two decades.

Perhaps most striking is the diversity of jails. They vary from very large multi-institutional systems with average daily populations larger than most state prison systems to small rural facilities that have an average daily population of less than one inmate. Clearly, while all these jails serve the same broad general functions within their respective jurisdictions, the issues they face and their capacity for resolving these issues vary widely. Trends that were assumed to be affecting jails generally are often more focused in either the metropolitan or the rural jails. The visuals included on the following pages, which were developed by the NIC Jails Division, focus on trends in the distribution of jail inmates and crowding.

**Michael O'Toole**  
**Chief, NIC Jails Division**

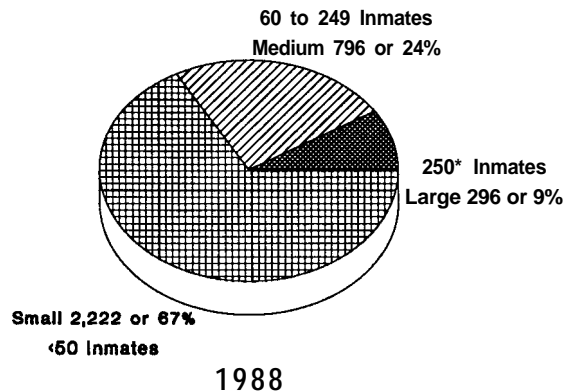
### Jail Inmates Jail Populations 1970 to 1988



Source: BJS Census of Local Jails 1988

**Figure 1. Jail Populations, 1970-1988.** Jail populations nationally dropped 12 percent between 1970 and 1972. This appears to coincide with the easing of the "Heroin Epidemic" of the late 1960s and early '70s. From 1972 to 1978 there was a gradual increase in jail population to 1970 levels. From 1978 to 1988 the jail population doubled. A key point to keep in mind, however, is that even if the rate of increase drops slightly, a 5 percent increase in the 1988 jail population is greater in absolute numbers than a 10 percent increase was in the 1978 population.

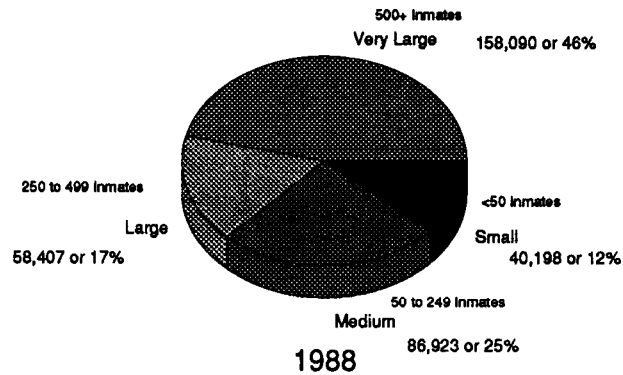
### Jails by Size Total of 3,316 Jails



Source: BJS Census of Local Jails 1988

**Figure 2. Jails by Size.** There are 3,316 county jails as defined by the BJS. Of these, 2,222 (67 percent) have rated capacities of fewer than fifty inmates. On average, these facilities have average daily populations of fewer than fifteen inmates and approximately five full time staff. There are 796 jails (24 percent) with capacities ranging from 50 to 249 inmates and only 298 jails (9 percent) with capacities in excess of 250 inmates.

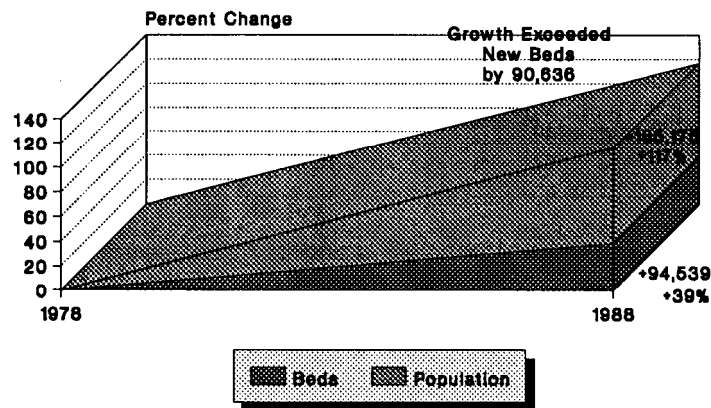
### Inmates by Size of Jail Total of 343,569 Inmates



Source: BJS Census of Local Jails 1988

**Figure 3. Inmates by Size of Jail.** This information is very enlightening when it is compared to the distribution of jails by size. The 2,222 small jails (67 percent of jails) hold only 40,198 (12 percent) of the nation's 343,569 inmates (1988 census). Large jails (250-499) and very large jails (500+), on the other hand, while comprising only 9 percent of the total number of jails, hold 216,497 inmates, or nearly two-thirds of the total jail population.

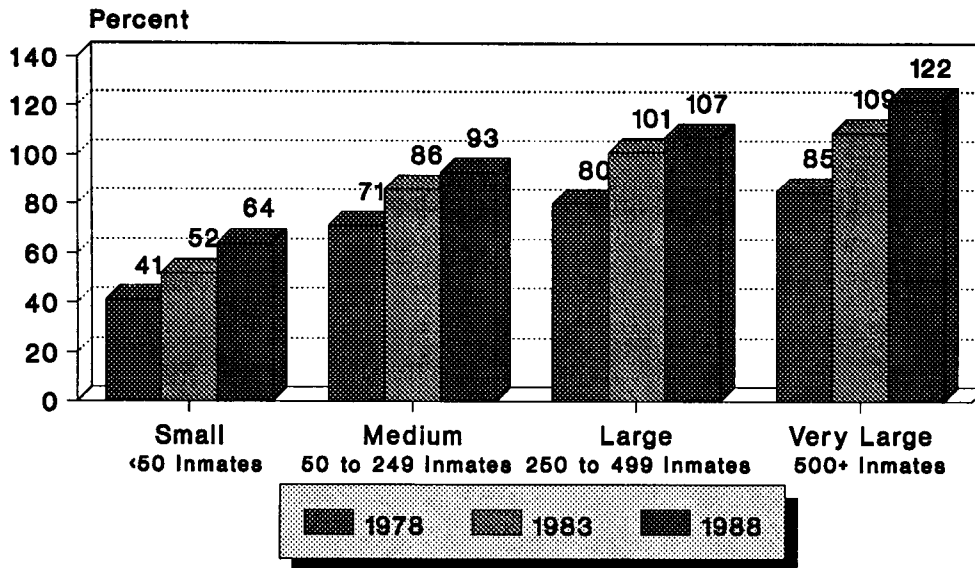
### Jail Inmates Population Growth Vs. New Beds 1978 to 1988



Source: BJS Census of Local Jails 1988

**Figure 4. Population Growth vs. New Beds: 1978-1988.** Although total jail population more than doubled during this decade, construction did not keep pace. Inmate population increased by 186,175 (117 percent), while the net number of new beds increased by only 94,539, or 39 percent. Growth in total jail population exceeded added beds by 90,636. Nor were this growth and increased construction evenly distributed across the spectrum of the nation's jails.

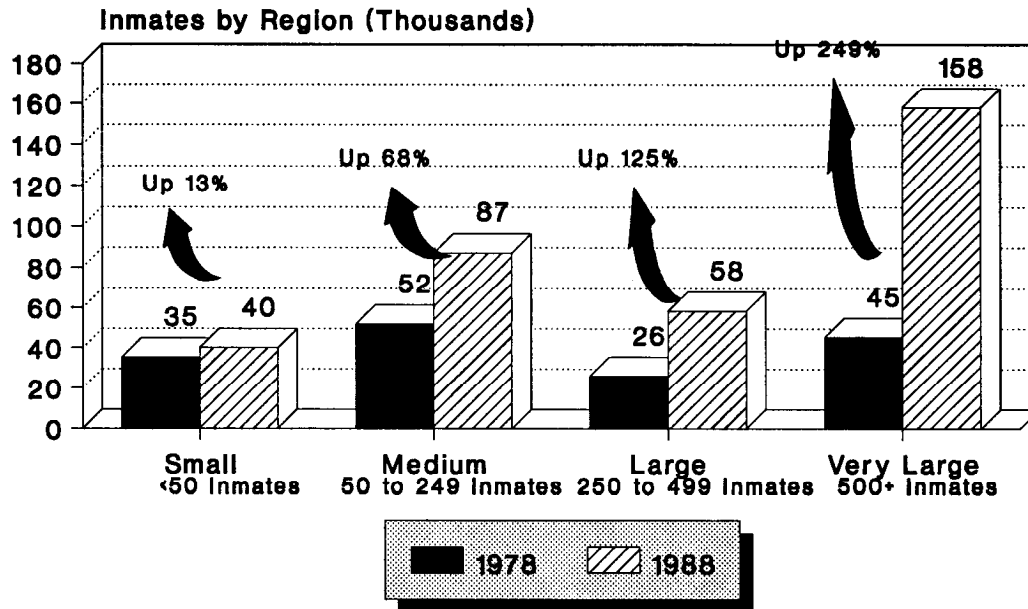
## Jail Occupancy Rates Percent of Rated Capacity by Jail Size 1978 to 1988



**Figure 5. Jail Occupancy Rates: 1978-1988.** These data show jail occupancy as a percentage of rated capacity. The years shown are census years, so the data are based on actual inmate counts, not statistical projections. It is clear that the occupancy rate of the 2,222 small jails has increased about 50 percent during the ten-year period, but as a group, these jails are operating at less than two-thirds of their rated capacity overall. The medium jails increased from 71 percent to 93 percent of rated capacity. They are full, but as a group they are not crowded.

The picture changes significantly with the 298 large and very large jails. These mostly metropolitan and urban county facilities are operating at 107 percent and 122 percent of rated capacity, respectively. Not shown here are data from jurisdictions with rated capacities of over 1,000 inmates, which are operating at over 130 percent of rated capacity. As these data make clear, severe crowding in jails is primarily an urban issue rather than one facing all jails.

## Jail Inmates Growth by Size of Jail 1978 to 1988



Source: BJS Census, of Local Jails 1988

**Figure 6. Jail Inmates: Population Growth by Size of Jail.** This graphic more than any of the others shows where the growth in jail populations has centered over the past decade. Clearly the large and very large systems have been feeling the brunt of this growth. Again it is apparent that jail crowding and its concomitant community issues are faced primarily by the metropolitan areas and the urban counties.

# Jails and Psychiatry: Maricopa County's Psychiatric Jail Units

by Jayne Russell,  
Correctional Health Services  
Administrator, Maricopa  
County (Arizona) Department  
of Health Services

**T**here are new challenges ahead for both jail administrators and correctional health care workers in dealing with the problem of the mentally ill in jails. Exploding jail populations, diminishing resources, and tougher health care standards will require creative and cooperative liaisons among local criminal justice entities.

Legislation to protect the rights of the mentally ill and stringent commitment standards have created gaps in the system for those who are considered ill enough to need treatment and dangerous enough to be accepted for treatment, but not dangerous enough to be committed. ***The American Journal of Forensic Psychiatry*** concludes that "the state of California is presently like the rest of the U.S. caught in the horns of a tremendous dilemma between civil libertarians espousing the rights of the individuals and our society suffering the effects of the new wave of homeless, of massive crime statistics, and seeing major sections of our cities become war zones."

One result of this policy is that every community in the country grapples with an array of crimes committed by the mentally ill, ranging from misdemeanors to violent felonies. An increasing number find their way into the jails for street crimes or survival crimes such as trespassing, disturbing refuse, or theft of services (which we commonly refer to as "dine and dash"). A conservative estimate indicates that, at present, between eight and fifteen percent of jail inmates are mentally ill.

As a result of a unique cooperative effort among Maricopa County, Arizona, county agencies to address this problem, there are now two licensed psychiatric treatment units in the Maricopa County Jails in Phoenix. The

**Durango Jail  
psychiatric unit  
provides inpa-  
tient services for  
both male and**

female minimum-medium security inmates. The Madison Jail maximum security facility has an inpatient unit for male patients only.

Together, the units have 210 licensed psychiatric beds used for court-ordered evaluations and treatment of inmates. This means that within the county jail system resides the second largest licensed psychi-

atric facility in the state, second only to the Arizona State Hospital.

## History and Background

The psychiatric program was born out of statutory responsibility, economic concerns, and functional necessity. Prior to 1976, county inmates in need of psychiatric evaluation or treatment were sent to the Arizona State Hospital. By early 1980, however, prohibitive costs, the hospital's indifference to legal and correctional concerns, and its provision of less than satisfactory care to mentally ill inmates prompted the county to seek an alternative. The hospital often prolonged inmates' stay, which drained the county budget, and defendants also tended

Within the Maricopa County jail system resides the second largest licensed psychiatric facility in the state, smaller only than the Arizona State Hospital.

to remain hospitalized for relatively long periods of time without showing much improvement in their condition. The sheriffs office began to be concerned about this as well as about the expense and security risk of transporting inmates to and from the state hospital.

These compelling factors led an uncommon group of three county

agencies-the sheriffs office, the county health department, and the court administrator's office-to look for a different solution. These agencies decided to experiment and

Reduced per-day costs for jail psychiatric beds saved about \$1.3 million in 1989. Additionally, out-of-county patients generated an estimated \$500,000 in revenue, which reverted back to the county's general fund.

develop a licensed treatment facility within the jail system.

The arrangement has resulted in tremendous cost savings for the county and in excellent care for the inmates at the jail. A psychiatric bed at the Arizona State Hospital costs more than three times that of a bed in the jail psychiatric unit. The approximately \$100 cost per day for a jail psychiatric bed produced a savings of about \$1.3 million for the county in 1989. Additionally, out-of-county patients generated an estimated \$500,000 in revenue, which reverted back to the county's general fund.

### Services of the Psychiatric Units

The Maricopa County Jail System currently has an average daily population of 4,400 inmates. The average daily population in each psychiatric unit is approximately fifty to sixty inmates. Although both are licensed for double bunking, single cells are the norm. Thus, approximately 110 inmates are psychiatrically segregated from the general population,

which has contributed to decreased assaults, victimization, and suicides.

In addition to providing medical care in the special units, Correctional

Health Services, under the aegis of the County Health Department, conducts court-ordered evaluations and treatment as part of its psychiatric duties.

In 1989 there were 1,735 admissions to the units. Admissions include:

- Offenders found incompetent to stand trial and committed to a mental hospital for treatment.
- Offenders being evaluated for competency to stand trial or to determine their state of mind at the time of the commission of the alleged offense;
- All inmates considered risks for suicide, so that they can be constantly observed and provided treatment.

Staff also provide consultative services to the Maricopa County Superior Court in deciding when motions for psychiatric exams filed by defense counsel are based on "reasonable grounds."

In addition to its inpatient services, the psychiatric staff provides outpatient counseling throughout the jails to inmates housed in the general

population. A crisis intervention component deals with inmates at the time of booking or any time thereafter while they are in the jail.

Correctional Psychiatry is headed by Dr. Leonard Garcia-Bunuel, a recognized innovator in the field. He has played an integral part in the development and continued success of the program. The psychiatric component operates with five psychiatrists, two physician's assistants, two psychologists, twelve counselors, nine psychiatric nurses, and support staff, along with specially trained detention officers.

The psychiatric program has been licensed by the Arizona State Department of Health since 1980. The Correctional Health Services program has been accredited by the American Medical Association since 1982 and subsequently was awarded accreditation by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. It is considered to be one of the finest jail psychiatric programs in the country and is frequently used as a model for other jail systems.

The Maricopa County jail currently provides psychiatric services to five other Arizona counties, the U.S. Marshals Service, and federal Immigration and Naturalization Services facilities. Its provision of comprehensive psychiatric care serves as a testament to the cooperation, commitment, and dedication of administrators, doctors, counselors and detention officers for bold innovation in dealing with a long-standing problem.



## The Future of Jail Psychiatry

Historically, mental health services throughout the country have been inadequate. In 1985 the state of Arizona and Maricopa County lost a class action suit, *Arnold v. Sarn*, because both the state and the county failed to provide adequate mental health care. Insufficient local and state mental health services heighten the demand for in-jail psychiatry. However, the jail should not become the sole resource for the provision of such services.

Recently, the Maricopa County Jails had to reject a request from the Arizona Department of Corrections to transfer a female inmate from the DOC to the county for treatment. The DOC made the suggestion due to the lack of adequate mental health services within the prison. If Maricopa had accepted the sugges-

programs suffer from lack of visibility and administrative support, however, leaving them vulnerable to budget cuts. Few have either the resources or the network to lobby collaboratively for support or legislative change. Many small rural jails are unable to provide even the essentials of medical care, while some larger urban systems are struggling with their identity as either a hospital or a prison.

**E**stablishing a licensed psychiatric unit in a jail is a proactive response to a serious problem facing corrections, but sheriffs and jail administrators should proceed with caution. They must be mindful of the importance of sharing the responsibility with the rest of society. The community, local government, and the state cannot continue to abrogate their responsibility nor delegate their problems to the jail.

**Sheriffs, jail administrators, and health officials must emphasize the need for combined responsibility for mentally ill offenders.**

tion, however, it would potentially opened the door to a flood of state inmates into the county jail. Other states are facing similar battles.

Much of the success of the Maricopa Jail Psychiatric program can be attributed to mutual cooperation and teamwork between Correctional Health and the Detention Division of the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office. Most other jail treatment

**Jail administrators must take an active role in educating the media and public about the issue of the mentally ill. They**

must not perceive themselves as isolated political targets, as "dumping grounds," but as parts of an integrated whole. Diversion mechanisms are needed.

Sheriffs, jail administrators, and health officials must emphasize the need for combined responsibility for mentally ill offenders. If they do not, jails will continue to assume an even

larger role in the care and treatment of this population.

**W**e need to ask ourselves if psychiatric hospitals within the jails are an appropriate trend for the future. The time has come to define responsibilities, commit to long range planning, and allocate appropriate resources to meet the needs and challenges of this special population in jails.

For more information, contact Jayne Russell, Correctional Health Services Administrator, Maricopa County Department of Health Services, 225 West Madison, Phoenix, Arizona, 85003; telephone (602) 256-5519.

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### Sources:

Schulte, Jerome L. "Treatment of the Mentally Disordered Offender." *American Journal of Forensic Psychology* Vol. 3, No. 4, 1985. ■

# Prince George's County Tests Bar Code Technology

by Al Cohen,  
Executive Assistant to the  
Director, Prince George's  
County (Maryland)  
Department of Corrections

**I**n March 1988, the Prince George's County Department of Corrections began to explore the possibility of using a bar coded inmate identification and tracking system. At that time, it was envisioned that the system would be capable of:

- gathering basic identification data on each inmate entering the male or female processing areas;
- electronically scanning and storing at least one of the inmate's fingerprints;
- producing a color video image and a series of photographs for use in various formats including an inmate arm band; and
- creating a bar code for each inmate that would be used to track the inmate's movement and to conduct institutional counts.

The system would identify the data, video image, fingerprint, and bar code as belonging to the same person.

The major function of a facility is the care and custody of each inmate until that individual is duly released by the court. Large facilities release thousands of inmates each year. Given the number of documents that release personnel must review before authorizing the release, erroneous releases can and do happen. We felt that the bar code system could be particularly valuable in the release process.

The plan was that when the inmate was ready to be released, the release officer could use the system's output (identifying data, fingerprint, arm band, and video imager as well as information in the inmate's computerized records) to ensure that the correct individual was being released.

We hoped that during the inmate's incarceration, the bar code system would

**record the  
inmate's  
movement  
both in and  
out of the  
housing**

area. It would also be used to note other movement within the facility itself, that is, to the library, gym, medical unit, or to another housing area, or outside of the facility, e.g., to the court or the hospital.

## Testing the Technology

The Prince George's County Department of Corrections was invited to serve as a test site for the bar code system in the fall of 1988. Following a set up and training period, the actual test began in March 1989.

The testing population was limited to one male housing unit and the entire female housing area. Intake and release processes were tested only for our female population. The aspect of the system dealing with movement inside and outside the facility was tested on the male population.

Computer equipment was stored in an area close to the male and female processing areas, and the portable scanning equipment was kept in the two areas housing the male and female populations being tested.

**It was envisioned that the bar coding system would be used to store identification data, to track inmate movement in and outside the facility, and to conduct counts.**

Inmates participating in the test were issued bar-coded wristbands rather than the standard issue wristlet. During the test period, roster counts in the test areas of the facility were conducted by scanning the bar codes. All other tracking activities were performed with the portable

scanners, as deemed necessary by the housing unit officers.

Originally, we had planned to test the system for a forty-five-day period. However, mainly because of problems with software and the inability of the vendor to provide a durable wristband, the test ran for about six months.

### Test Results

Our experience with the bar code system led us to several tentative conclusions. For correctional facilities evaluating the possibility of using a bar code system, it is important to factor in the cost of additional staff as well as potential increases in current work load. For example, we found that twenty minutes were added to the processing time of those involved in the bar code process. Furthermore, we had

overtime, the county spent more than \$26,000 to test the bar code system.

Unfortunately, due to the continuing problems with faulty software and unreliable wristbands, we were never really able to conduct a reliable test.

In spite of past problems, however, we believe that bar code technology has a place in the operation of correctional facilities. We are about to release a request for proposals that, it is hoped, will attract vendors who can help us attain our objectives.

For further information, contact Al Cohen, Executive Assistant to the Director, Prince George's County Department of Corrections, 13400 Dille Drive, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, 20772; telephone (301) 952-7012. ■

In spite of testing problems, we believe that bar code technology has a place in the operation of correctional facilities.

only one piece of equipment, which meant that inmates had to be escorted by security staff.

There was also a significant cost associated with testing the system. For example, during the six months the units were available for testing, Prince George's County needed two additional correctional officers and a lieutenant to work on the system. Including the cost of film and staff

# Jail Operating Costs in California: A Summary of the Issues

***Following is the full text of the executive summary of a report produced by the California Board of Corrections titled, The State of Jails in California: Report #5. Jail Operating Costs. It is reprinted with the permission of the Board.***

**T**his study surveyed jail operating costs for FY 1987-88 in fifteen California counties and twenty specific facilities. The facilities were all constructed and opened since 1980. The sample covered the full range of California counties and the full variety of facility types. The study is reasonably representative of, at least, California's newer facilities, although operating costs in older facilities may be somewhat different.

The study addressed direct costs including personnel salaries and benefits, services and supplies, and contract services with the private sector or with other county departments. Other costs which are attributed, in some studies, to detention were not included. Examples of costs not included in the following discussions include: debt financing; litigation defense and liability payments; county overhead allocable to detention; and "opportunity costs" from diverting land and funding to detention from other uses.

One clear conclusion from the study is that each detention system and each facility is different; each offers varying mixes of services, each houses differing profiles of prisoners. Thus, it should be stressed that figures reported below as averages--costs per day, costs for specific items--are arithmetic averages only and are not intended as norms or standards.

## A. Overview

1. According to State Controller's Office reports, total jail operating costs in California rose by 55 percent from 1984-85 to 1987-88. By 1987-88, the total local detention operations bill was \$720 million--roughly \$25.70 per citizen per year.
2. In the counties studied for the present report, the costs per citizen averaged nearly \$27 per citizen and ranged from about \$21 to over \$38 per citizen.
3. Costs per *prisoner* in the facilities studied averaged about \$39 per day in high security, pretrial facilities and \$28 per day in dormitory style facilities housing mostly sentenced prisoners. These costs would be higher, especially in the high security facilities, were it not for substantial overcrowding. (Over-

crowding drives overall costs up, but reduces the cost per prisoner.)

4. Two underlying factors explain the level of costs in a system or facility.

**Costs** per **citizen** for detention systems are closely correlated with incarceration rates: the higher the incarceration rate in a county, the

According to State Controller's Office reports, total jail operating costs in California rose by 55 percent from 1984-85 to 1987-88.

higher the bill to each taxpayer.

**Costs** per **prisoner in** systems or specific facilities are closely tied to the staff to inmate ratio: the fewer the inmates per each staff member, the higher the per prisoner cost.

5. Among the systems studied, those using non-sworn custody staff had the highest cost per inmate and the fewest inmates per staff. Conversely, systems using only sworn custody staff had, as a group, the **lowest** cost per inmate and the most inmates per staff. Systems with mixed sworn/civilian custody staff were, as a group, intermediate between all sworn and all civilian systems on cost per inmate and inmates per staff member. Because factors other than staffing may be involved, e.g., all the non-sworn systems were also the smallest detention systems in the study, it should not be assumed that

sworn staff systems are “cheaper.” However, this finding does suggest that counties should consider *all* factors before assuming that (lower paid) civilianization will result in lower jail operating costs.

## B. Staffing

1. For the systems studied, staffing ratios varied from one staff person for every 3.3 prisoners (1:3.3) to 1:8.6. The average staffing ratio was 1:7.7. (These staffing ratios include *all* staff required to run the system, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.) About 65 percent of the staff were responsible for immediate supervision of inmates.

2. Smaller facilities or systems tend to have fewer inmates per staff-indicative of the economies of scale that are possible in larger facilities.

For the systems studied, staffing ratios varied from 1:3.3 to 1:8.6. The average staffing ratio was 1:7.7.

3. High security, predominantly pretrial, facilities had more staff (generally three to six prisoners per staff position) than dormitory-style facilities housing mostly sentenced prisoners (generally seven to thirteen prisoners per staff position). The more intensive staffing in the higher security facilities arises because higher security prisoners, by definition, require closer supervision, and because pretrial facilities tend to have multiple activities, such as intake, medical/ mental health

housing, and considerable escorted prisoner movement (e.g., to court) that require additional staff.

## C. Cost Factors

1. **Salaries and benefits** account for about 70 percent of the total detention operating costs. This proportion is somewhat lower in some specific facilities, especially dormitory facilities housing lower security sentenced prisoners.

2. **Supplies and service accounts** averaged about 18 percent of total operating costs. **Food services** costs—which are typically included in supplies and services—averaged about 6 percent of total costs. Among systems studied, the average daily cost per prisoner for meals was \$3.46—although there was considerable variation in meal costs. None of the sample counties had retained private food

contractors during the study period. Three counties had meals provided by other county agencies; in these three cases, average daily meal costs were above the average.

3. **Maintenance** costs typically ranged from 2 to 6 percent of total costs. Utilities costs, which were difficult to obtain and are probably understated, were generally around 4 percent of total operating costs.

4. There was wide variation in **medical/mental health costs**—ranging from 3 to 20 percent of the

total. The average cost per prisoner per day was \$4.32, although per day costs varied from under \$2 to nearly \$9 for medical/mental health care. Three of the counties studied contracted for private medical/mental health services; all three had daily costs below the average. In general, however, comparison of medical costs was difficult not only because counties have widely different methods of budgeting but also because there are different policies regarding the level of service to be provided in the jails.

5. **Transportation** costs were not included in the total operating costs, although several counties did provide information on transportation. Costs from those counties ranged from \$125 to \$1,120 per year per prisoner. One major factor appears to be the degree of dispersal of the county’s facilities and the proximity of pretrial facilities to the courts.

6. **Overhead** costs were also excluded from total operating costs. Counties reported an average overhead rate of about 5 percent from Sheriffs Department cost allocations. External overhead rates—from other county departments—were not included in the study.

## D. Life Cycle Costs

1. Over a thirty-year life of a jail, “front-end costs”—for planning, design and construction—constitute a small portion of the total expense of running a jail. Even when very conservatively estimated, future operating costs will constitute from 93 to

95 percent of the total county expenditures on the jail. (Among the facilities studied, the high security facilities averaged \$15.7 million in "front-end" costs and \$196.9 million in thirty-year operating costs; dormitory facilities averaged \$8.3 million in front-end costs and \$16.1 million in operating costs.)

2. For the facilities studied, cumulative operating costs surpass the initial design and construction costs very quickly: in 2.4 years for high security facilities and in 1.6 years for dormitory style facilities.

3. These findings underline the importance of careful initial planning of new facilities, with detailed attention to the operating cost implications in all design and construction decisions.

## E. Revenues

1. The largest current source of revenues for county detention systems is, in effect, the rental of space to other corrections agencies. In FY 87-88, the counties studied received \$18.5 million from the State Department of Corrections, another \$6 million from Federal authorities, and nearly \$1 million from cities and other counties.

2. A survey of all California counties indicates that about 80 percent of the counties charge fees to participants in detention-related programs: work furlough, home detention, county parole, and work-in-lieu programs.

3. Miscellaneous other revenue sources were also identified. These include

inmate welfare receipts, and volunteer or other private sector contributions.

4. Counties reported a variety of inmate work activities which generate revenues or reduce or offset costs. (Los Angeles County alone estimates that industries and agricultural programs using inmate workers generate \$13 million-or about 5 percent of total detention system costs-per year in cost-savings and revenues.) The use of inmate workers clearly has promise for helping to control jail operating costs. In addition, counties should insure that ample industries and inmate work space is included in plans for new jail facilities.

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Single copies of the full report may be obtained from the NIC Information Center, 1790 30th Street, Suite 130, Boulder, Colorado, 80301; telephone (303) 939-8877. ■

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# Jail Research Meeting Establishes a Practitioner/Academic Interface

by G. Larry Mays,  
Department of Criminal  
Justice, New Mexico State  
University

**F**or people working in jails and those individuals interested in doing research on jails one fact becomes clear very quickly: jails are often at the bottom of the ladder in terms of funding and visibility within the criminal justice system. In fact, I often tell my students that at times jails do not seem to be on the ladder at all. As a result of this state of affairs, very little was written about jails until the mid-1980s. There seem to be a variety of reasons for this.

First, jails have been out of sight and out of mind. There has been little public attention to jails or their operations and little public interest in the problems of jails in many jurisdictions.

Second, most academics teaching criminal justice, political science, sociology, and psychology have not been interested in studying jail problems. Consequently, few academic researchers have engaged in any meaningful research on jails. The result has been three sets of losers: jail administrators, academics, and the community.

A third reason for the paucity of jail research has been the lack of funding to do jail research. As a result, most academics engaging in jail research projects have had to rely on readily available large data sets such as the Bureau of Justice Statistics' *Census of Local Jails*, or they have had to undertake projects with whatever local funding was available (including their own pockets at times).

A fourth reason for the lack of jail research has been a reluctance on the part of practitioners to have academics "poking around" in their jails. This concern has not been unwarranted. Most jails suffer from readily recognizable and easily located deficiencies, and no one is particularly fond of having deficiencies pointed out. Research can be a risky proposition for many practitioners, and often the easiest answer is "we can't do it."

## Developing a Research Agenda

To overcome the obstacles to research on jails, the staff of the National Institute of Corrections' Jail Center in Boulder, Colorado, was approached about their interest in helping to develop a national jail research agenda for the coming decade. From the beginning, the Jail Center's staff was enthusiastic about

the prospect and encouraged application for a grant to hold a conference that would bring together academics and practitioners to discuss what we would like to do and what needs to be done.

The essential question was:  
What can jail administrators and  
academicians do to help each  
other?

**T**he central focus of the conference was to be the identification and prioritization of essential jail research issues and problems confronting jail administrators that are of interest to academicians as well. The essential question was: what can we do to help each other?

To answer this question, twelve high-level jail managers (all holding a variety of memberships in the American Correctional Association, the American Jail Association, and the National Sheriffs' Association) and twelve academics (representing a variety of locations and types of colleges and universities) were brought together for two days of intense interaction to identify the pressing problems facing jails that might be addressed by appropriately-designed and -conducted research projects.

## Conference Format

The conference was designed for maximum sharing of ideas. Participants gathered in Denver, Colorado, on Sunday evening, September 16, 1990, for introductions and an overview of the meeting schedule. All participants had been instructed that the meeting would be conducted on a first-name only basis and that casual attire was preferred. This clearly was to be a working meeting.

There was much uncertainty among conference participants about what they would be doing and what was

Much of the discussion in Session II centered on the desirability of regional jails as a mechanism to overcome some of the deficiencies in current jail operations.

expected of them. There was a deliberate strategy to keep people informed only as they needed to know, in order to allow the conference format to reveal itself as the various sessions were conducted. Participants were informed that a balance had been struck between chaos and over-planning, with an "organized chaos" approach winning out.

**T**he meeting was divided into four sessions with three academic presenters in each.

- **Session I** dealt with "Inmate Populations" and had as presenters John Klofas from the Rochester Institute of Technology,

William Osterhoff from Auburn University at Montgomery, and Eric Poole from the University of Colorado at Denver. Joel Thompson, from Appalachian State University, North Carolina, served as the session facilitator and discussion leader.

The practitioner/academic discussions in this session dealt with the nature of jail populations, including their size and composition. Practitioners and academics expressed concern about the lack/absence of effective mechanisms

for monitoring and analyzing the ever-changing populations of jails. Practitioners were particularly concerned with identifying "what works" in jail

programming. Some practitioners also expressed an interest in studies of jails that are permeable to outside programming efforts, e.g., drug treatment.

- **Session II** focused on "Jail Architecture and Operations" and included presentations by Barbara Price of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, Linda Zupan from Illinois State University, and Ben Menke from Washington State University at Spokane. The facilitator/discussion leader for this session was Mary Stohr-Gillmore from New Mexico State University.

Much of the discussion in Session II centered on the desirability of regional jails as a mechanism to overcome some of the deficiencies in current jail operations. There was also considerable discussion surrounding personnel issues (including recruiting, training, and retaining jail employees) and participatory management processes in jails.

- **Session III** addressed issues involving "Special Inmate Needs" and had as presenters Michael Welch from St. John's University, Stan Stojkovic from the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, and Dale Sechrest from California State University at San Bernardino. The session facilitator was Rosemary Gido of Social Research and Evaluation, Inc. The three presenters dealt with issues such as persons with AIDS in jails, inmates with drug problems who continue to get and use drugs in jail, and assaultive behavior by inmates. Participants discussed both the issues related to identification of these populations and the development of special programming geared toward their needs.
- **Session IV** involved discussions of legal issues and jails. Presenters included Kurt Siedschlaw from Kearney State College, Steve Cuvelier from Sam Houston State University, and Mark Pogrebin of the University of Colorado at Denver. The session facilitator was Larry Mays from New Mexico State University. This



session dealt with some of the most volatile issues facing jails, including a whole range of jail lawsuits, the use of computer-based population projection models to deal with crowding and litigation, and the impact of litigation on inmate/staff and staff/administration relations.

Participants expressed concerns over issues such as the litigation crisis facing jails, inmate grievance mechanisms, and the influence of accreditation and standards in preventing lawsuits. A major concern also seemed to be the potential for litigation by employees against jails and jail managers, especially in areas like sexual harassment suits.

### Conference Outcomes

Participants seemed to agree that the two-day conference had a number of readily identifiable outcomes. First, it provided an opportunity for practitioners and academics to try to get into each other's world for a look at the priorities and concerns of the other. Second, from this, several major research interests were identified:

- Studies analyzing the composition of jail populations (simply put, who we have in jail and the extent to which the types of populations are stable or changing).
- Research on operations and management concerns, such as the roles jails are playing and whether they will continue to play those

roles, inmate programming, staff selection, performance appraisal and training, organizational structures, and consolidation of services.

- An inventory of "special" inmate populations focused on identification, treatment, young offenders, females, and parole violators.
- Investigation of jail litigation to determine the causes, consequences, and the possibilities of closure. A critical concern seemed to be the ability to *prevent* litigation before it ever happens.

A third outcome of the conference seemed to be an "action agenda." There were calls from both practitioners and academics to meet more often in these kinds of settings, to participate more frequently in each other's meetings, and to write, including co-authoring, for each other's publications. Each group appeared to be asking the other: how can we "use" (in the most positive sense of the word) each other to expand our knowledge base and problem-solving abilities in jails?

The final outcome of the meeting is something of an unwritten chapter. Participants from both groups will be compiling a set of conference proceedings, highlighting the position papers and some of the responses to them. Also, the jail research agenda for the 1990s and an action agenda will be part of this document. The culmination of the process will be a roundtable session on "Setting the Jail Research Agenda

for the 1990s" at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in Nashville, Tennessee, March 5-9, 1991.

**M**uch like the first steps on the moon were "one small step for mankind," the efforts of the conference participants in Denver were one small step on the road to developing a jail research agenda that would have visibility and impact. In order for such an effort to be effective, however, it will take the continued interest, efforts, and support of practitioners and their professional organizations (such as the American Correctional Association, the American Jail Association, and the National Sheriffs' Association), academics and their professional associations (such as the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the American Society of Criminology), and agencies like the National Institute of Corrections to place jails and their problems higher on the agenda for research funding. To fail to do so leaves jails struggling to answer many of the essential policy questions facing them and often without any institutional mechanism for addressing them.

For further information on the meeting, contact Larry Mays, New Mexico State University, at (505) 646-3316, or Ginny Hutchinson, NIC Jails Division, at (303) 939-8866. ■

## Recommended Reading

"Jails Less Effective than License Suspensions to Prevent Repeat Drunk Driving." James L. Nichols and H. Laurence Ross. *Alcohol, Drugs, and Driving* Vol. 6, No. 2, 1990. Los Angeles, California: UCLA Alcohol Information Services.

In this article, Nichols and Ross present findings from a study that indicated that suspending drunk drivers' licenses has proven more effective than incarcerating DUI offenders. Its effectiveness was measured in terms of preventing repeat offenses and in deterring others from driving while drunk.

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration researchers, it is often hard to impose jail time, which limits its use. On the other hand, license suspensions, which are both swift and certain, were found to be more effective as well. Other sanctions addressed in the study were fines and treatment.

### ***Effectively Addressing the Mental Health Needs of Jail Detainees.***

Harry J. Steadman, editor. The National Coalition for the Mentally Ill in the Criminal Justice System. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, 1990.

This monograph brings together research and program summaries presented at a major national conference on critical issues surrounding the mentally ill and the criminal justice system. Major sections, contributed by experts in the field, are titled as follows:

- Police Handling of the Mentally Ill: Styles, Strategies and Implications
- The Mentally Ill in Local Jails: Issues in Admission and Booking
- Jail-Based Mental Health Services
- The Back Door of the Jail: Linking Mentally Ill Offenders to Community Mental Health Services
- Policy Recommendations

*A.C.A. Task Force on the Female Offender: 'What Does the Future Hold?'* Laurel, Maryland: American Correctional Association, 1990.

This report summarizes the results of two nationwide surveys of state and local correctional facilities conducted by the ACA Task Force on the Female Offender, with additional information from follow-up interviews with administrators and from previous studies.

The authors discuss issues relating to female offenders in jails and prisons, including the social problems of homelessness, mental health, drugs, AIDS, and unwanted pregnancies. Although law enforcement and corrections agencies were not intended to solve social problems, the authors state, "when crime occurs, they are the last line of defense to stabilization and treatment of these problems."

The document includes profiles of average adult and juvenile female offenders as well as extensive statistics on a range of topics. Female offender populations, facility design and location, classification, security, and other topics are discussed, and nine recommendations of the task force are presented. ■

Single copies of these documents may be requested by contacting the NIC Information Center at (303) 939-8877, or sending your request to 1790 30th Street, Suite 130, Boulder, Colorado, 80301.

# MEGA JAIL SURVEY

## January - June 1990

Published by: Maricopa County Sheriffs Office, Detention Support Bureau, 225 W. Madison, Phoenix, AZ 85003

COUNTY	ADP Jan/ June 1990	ADP Jan/ June 1989	Average Bks/Mo. June 1990	ADP June 1990	Rated Capacity	Percent Filled	# Authorized Sworn and &/or Non- Sworn Off/ Yr. Start Salary	Inmate To Security Staff Ratio	Detention Budget	Cost Per Inmate Per Day	Medical Costs Per Inmate Per Day	Total Costs Per Meal	Felonies and Misdemeanors Sentenced Non-Sentenced
Los Angeles (10) --- Los Angeles, CA *	21,429	21,670	21,687	21,703	24,448-M 15,592	137	1,195 CI 2,546 SO + \$33,744	8.4:1	\$348,452,000	F \$18.23 M \$42.69	Out-Patient \$ .36	\$ .67	F 6,462 M 1,430 F 9,690 M 6,343
Queens, Kings, (18) Bronx, New York & Richmond Cos. Dept. of Corr. New York City, NY	19,990	18,211	10,615	19,740	19,718-M 20,573	97	2,004 CI 10,987 SO + \$25,997	1.8:1	\$766,000,000	\$158.00	\$158.00CC	\$ .97	F 2,719 M 1,782 F 12,485 M 618
Cook (8) --- Chicago, IL	6,839	6,506	6,088	6,513	6,513-M 6,217	110	178 CI 2,130 SO -- \$21,440	2.9:1	\$ 97,942,486	\$39.44	\$ 4.53	\$3.05CC	F 446 M 552 5,841
Dade (7) --- Miami, FL	5,608	5,016	11,635	5,590	4,513	124	657 CI 1,240 SO + \$24,254	4.6:1	N/A	\$55.77	N/ACC	N/A	F 1,108 M 6 F 4,304 M 160
Orange (5) --- Santa Ana, CA	4,378	4,310	7,672	4,370	4,033-M 3,199	137	334 CI 617 SO \$31,200	7.1:1	N/A	\$91.25 <sup>1</sup> \$42.64	\$ 8.17CC	\$ .73	2,495 1,875
San Diego (6) --- San Diego, CA	4,296	4,001	11,360	4,155	4,079 C 2,345	184	452 CI 653 SO/CO -- \$23,404 CO \$25,238 SO	6.6:1	N/A	\$33.46	\$ 5.49	\$ .60	1,514 2,782
Maricopa (8) --- Phoenix, AZ	4,259	3,985	8,190	4,309	4,003-M 2,334 C	185	189 CI 844 DO -- \$18,096	5.5:1	\$ 49,300,525	\$38.09	\$ 6.17	\$ .59	F 695 M 625 F 2,135 M 353
Santa Clara (5) --- San Jose, CA	4,147	3,745	4,696	3,468	4,613-M 4,386	95	282 CI 805 CO -- \$28,692	5.2:1	\$ 82,743,550	\$75.00	N/A	\$2.22	F 1,007 M 684 F 1,995 M 480

COUNTY	ADP Jan/ June 1990	ADP Jan/ June 1989	Average Bks/Mo. June 1990	ADP June 1990	Rated Capacity	Percent Filled	# Authorized Sworn and &/or Non- Sworn Off/ Yr. Start Salary	Inmate To Security Staff Ratio	Detention Budget	Cost Per Inmate Per Day	Medical Costs Per Inmate Per Day	Total Costs Per Meal	Felonies and Misdemeanors Sentenced	Non-Sentenced
Alameda (4)							345 CI 602 T/SO							
---					3,845-M		\$22,980 T						F 1,579	F 1,636
Dublin, CA	3,766	3,169	5,307	3,630	3,234	116	\$27,636 SO	6.3:1	\$ 58,372,300	\$54.00	\$5.48CC	\$1.21CC	M 394	M 161
Sacramento (3)					3,100-M		157 CI 408 SO +			\$62.00 <sup>2</sup>				
Sacramento, CA*	3,190	3,000	4,500	1,558	3,020	106	\$28,800 <sup>3</sup>	7.8:1	\$ 44,000,000	\$28.00	N/A	\$2.21	1,300	1,700
Orange (5)					3,352-M		355 CI 811 CO --						F 350	F 1,975
Orlando, FL	3,155	2,660 <sup>4</sup>	4,650	3,116	2,111	149	\$19,490	3.9:1	\$ 51,796,433	\$37.35	\$ .70	\$2.55	M 610	M 220
Broward (3)					3,265-M C		224 CI 900 SO --						F 302	F 2,478
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	3,008	2,986	6,500	2,950	3,265	92	\$23,070	3.3:1	\$ 78,202,893	\$50.00	\$4.43CC	\$1.10	M 99	M 164
San Bernardino (9)					3,041-M		118 CI 282 SO --							
San Bernardino, CA	3,004	2,765	7,798	3,111	1,811	166	\$28,454	10.7:1	\$ 29,200,000	N/A	N/ACC	\$2.07	1,229	1,775
Fulton (1)					2,278-M		203 CI 431 SO+						N/A	N/A
Atlanta, GA	2,585	2,047	3,767	2,793	2,320	111	\$19,356	6.0:1	\$ 16,855,950	\$45-50	\$3.53CC	\$1.01CC		
Shelby (1)							108 CI 551 CO						F 1,253	F 871
Memphis, TN	2,452 <sup>5</sup>	2,393	5,706	2,297	1,611	152	\$15,384	4.5:1	\$ 21,443,750	\$25.00	N/A CC	\$2.04	M 215	M 112
Kern (5)					2,875-M		508 CI 366 CO/SO --							
Bakersfield, CA*	2,419	2,303	3,370	2,364	2,128	114	\$22,164 CO \$27,192 SO	6.6:1	\$ 28,632,973	\$79.20	N/A	\$1.37	1,137	1,332
Fresno (4)					2,146-M		106 CI 228 CO						F 90	F 1,142
Fresno, CA	2,217	1,931	4,119	2,263	1,408 C	157	\$20,328	9.7:1	\$ 20,997,298	\$32.78	\$4.88CC	\$3.75CC	M 728	M 303
Riverside (5)					2,187-M		118 CI 326 CO 247 SO						F 528	F 970
Riverside, CA	2,207	1,772	4,200	2,245	1,438	153	\$17,452 CO \$27,667 SO	3.9:1	\$ 44,031,323	\$41.31	\$ 3.90CC	\$1.17	M 479	M 230
Duval (4)							50 CI 543 CO --							
Jacksonville, FL	2,007	2,066	3,893	2,044	2,280	88	\$16,224	3.7:1	\$ 36,084,540	\$35.01	N/ACC	\$1.34CC	N/A	N/A

COUNTY	ADP Jan/ June 1990	ADP Jan/ June 1989	Average Bks/Mo. June 1990	ADP June 1990	Rated Capacity	Percent Filled	# Authorized Sworn and &/or Non- Sworn Off/ Yr. Start Salary	Inmate To Security Staff Ratio	Detention Budget	Cost Per Inmate Per Day	Medical Costs Per Inmate Per Day	Total Costs Per Meal	Felonies and Misdemeanors	
													Sentenced	Non-Sentenced
San Francisco (7)							185 CI 370 SO +							
San Francisco, CA	1,895	1,896	4,450	1,828	1,786	106	\$32,000	5.1:1	\$ 24,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	M 606	F 1,235 M 54
Hillsborough (4)					2,217-M		258 CI 653 CO +							
Tampa, FL*	1,889	1,999	4,101	1,786	1,602	118	\$22,276	2.9:1	\$ 42,300,000	\$54.00	\$4.87CC	\$1.00	F 445 M 59	F 1,098 M 287
Pinellas (4)							93 CI 630 SO +							
Clearwater, FL	1,808	1,734	4,742	1,760	1,997	91	\$20,420	2.9:1	\$ N/A	N/A	\$4.85	\$ .85	F 40 M 185	F 1,450 M 133
King (3)					2,109-M		186 CI 276 CO							
Seattle, WA	1,752	1,832	4,358	1,608	1,623	108	\$24,397	6.4:1	\$ 28,942,310	\$38.74	\$3.89CC	\$2.09	F 676 M 250	F 286 M 315
Wayne (2)					1,750-M		177 CI 577 CO							
Detroit, MI	1,685	1,704	1,800	1,697	1,552-C	109	\$16,500	2.9:1	N/A	\$65.00	\$10.99CC	\$2.57	F 56 M 78	F 1,551
Palm Beach (3)							87 CI 515 SO							
W. Palm Beach, FL	1,629	1,679	5,367	1,543	1,650	99	\$24,144	3.2:1	\$ 36,391,684	\$50.66	\$7.13	\$1.05CC	F 334 M 118	F 865 M 189
Contra Costa (3)					1,535-M		91 CI 211 SO +							
Martinez, CA*	1,463	1,360	3,364	1,590	1,140	128	\$23,868	6.9:1	\$ 20,114,059	\$52.52	\$6.09	\$2.64	F 286 M 50	F 944 M 167
Clark (1)							110 CI 276 SO --							
Las Vegas, NV*	1,438	1,395	2,857	1,384	1,343	107	\$25,656	5.2:1	\$ 27,981,974	\$48.41	\$4.13CC	\$3.59CC	F 0 M 200	F 990 M 247
Ventura (4)							132 CI 238 ST/SO +							
Ventura, CA*	1,408	1,403	3,023	1,391	765	184	\$20,136 ST \$28,740 SO	5.9:1	\$ 20,701,800	\$43.50	\$41.93CC	\$ .60	F 239 M 601	F 350 M 218
Dekalb (3)							45 CI 167 CO --							
Decatur, GA*	1,380	1,270	2,580	1,357	1,319	105	\$20,544	8.3:1	\$ 11,620,728	\$21.43	\$1.88	\$1.12CC	F 325 M 80	F 620 M 326
Oakland (7)					1,500-M		55 CI 301 CO +							
Pontiac, MI*	1,373	1,178	1,076	1,308	1,590	86	\$17,500	4.6:1	\$ 14,557,240--	\$62.14	\$3.05CC	\$1.21	F 538 M 135	F 609 M 91

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													Sentenced	Non-Sentenced
Marion (?)							4 CI							
---							284 CO/SO --							
Indianapolis, IN	1,079	1,005	4,026	1,102	1,120 C	96	\$19,594 CO	3.8:1	\$ 15,086,943	\$35.00	N/A CC	\$ .71CC	N/A	N/A
Richmond City (2) *							36 CI							
---							291 SO +							
Richmond, VA*	1,040	925	1,586	1,020	830	102	\$18,685	3.6:1	N/A	\$34.70	\$3.77	\$2.41	N/A	N/A
----- Systems with maximum length stay up to 24 months -----														
Harris (3)							300 CI							
---							1,300 CO --						F 1,995	F 2,721
Houston, TX	6,313	7,260	7,041	5,744	6,041 C	105	\$20,484	4.9:1	\$ 56,736,608	\$42.00	\$71.30	\$ .80	M 1,029	M 304
Dallas (4)							253 CI							
---					3,887-M		759 CO							
Dallas, TX*	5,828	5,651	9,916	5,404	3,783	154	\$18,036	7.7:1	\$ 31,000,000	N/A	N/A	\$ .67	N/A	N/A
Philadelphia (5) *							378 CI							
---					5,263-M		1,278 CO --							
Philadelphia, PA	5,075	4,317	2,263	5,106	3,720 C	135	\$22,494	4.0:1	\$118,161,698	\$72.50	N/ACC	\$1.25	1,773	3,285
Orleans Parish (9)							N/A ** D/O						F 1,692	F 1,745
---					N/A**	---	\$ 9,859	---	\$ 28,000,000	\$22.50	\$2.09	N/A	M 86	M 129
Tarrant (3)							188 CI							
---					3,084-M		527 CO +						F 530	F 1,879
Ft. Worth, TX*	3,037	2,501	122 C	2,785	2,698	113	\$18,600	5.8:1	N/A	\$40.11	N/A	N/A	M 53	M 176
Bexar (1)							156 CI							
---							685 DO +						F 1,006	F 1,010
San Antonio, TX	2,388	2,025	5,250	2,379	1,810	132	\$17,808	3.5:1	N/A	N/A	\$2.09	\$ .82CC	M 152	M 220
Denver (2)							75 CI							
---					1,700-M		437 CO+						F 60	F 695
Denver, CO	1,625	1,400	3,900	1,700	1,258	129	\$23,868	3.7:1	\$ 25,000,000	\$52.00	N/A	N/A	M 325	M 295
Hamilton (4)							106 CI							
---							406 SO						F 144	F 439
Cincinnati, OH	1,361	1,371	3,219	1,369	1,484 C	92	\$16,000	3.4:1	\$ 14,533,460	\$65.00	\$2.71CC	\$2.42CC	M 530	M 248

COUNTY	ADP Jan/ June 1990	ADP Jan/ June 1989	Average Bks/Mo. June 1990	ADP June 1990	Rated Capacity	Percent Filled	# Authorized Sworn and &/or Non- Sworn Off/ Yr. Start Salary	Inmate To Security Staff Ratio	Detention Budget	Cost Per Inmate Per Day	Medical Costs Per Inmate Per Day	Total Costs Per Meal	Felonies and Misdemeanors	
													Sentenced	Non-Sentenced
Suffolk (2)							70 CI							
---					939 M		504 SO						F 347	F 594
Riverhead, NY	1,344	1,223	1,470	1,268	1,100 C	122	\$27,457	2.7:1	\$ 36,612,096	\$79.00	N/A	\$2.76	M 148	M 255
El Paso (1)							58 CI							
---							258 DO							
El Paso, TX*	1,290	1,184	N/A	1,338	1,024	126	\$13,900	5.1:1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
----- Responding Facilities who do not qualify as a Mega Jail (under 1000 population) -----														
Jefferson (2)							27 CI							
---							383 SO +							
Louisville, KY	816	786	4,541	794	823	99	\$13,926	2.1:1	\$ 18,000,000	\$53.76	\$6.38CC	\$2.89CC	N/A	N/A
Escambia (3)							72 CI							
---							275 SO						F 346	F 433
Pensacola, FL	947	1,018	1,597	937	1,280	74	\$16,499	3.4:1	\$ 8,602,573	\$31.60	\$3.76CC	\$ .59	M 109	M 59

**NOTES:**

1. Inmate/Officer ratios were calculated by dividing January-June 1990 ADP by number of officers (sworn and/or non-sworn).
2. Percent filled was calculated by dividing ADP January-June 1990 by capacity.
3. Counties not responding: San Joaquin County, French Camp, CA; Multnomah County, Portland, OR; Franklin County, Columbus, OH

+/- - Increase/Decrease from last reporting

\* - Not under Court Order

\*\* - Unobtainable due to Legal Proceedings

SO - Sworn

DO - Detention Officer

CO - Correction Officer

CI - Civilian or Support Staff

CC - Services by Contract

C - Denotes Court Ordered Pop. Caps.

N/A - Not Available

(No.) - Denotes number of facilities currently under operation

M - Maximum Capacity

Compiled by: Mary Sampson (602) 256-5301  
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Phoenix, AZ 85003  
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1. Charge for first day only.
  2. Cost at Main Jail.
  3. Salary + 20% Education.
  4. Minus Work Release and Home Confinement.
  5. Pop. decrease due to losing DOC backup.
  6. Operated by County Sheriff.
  7. Sentences just under two years.